

The Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1891.

VOLUME XXV.--NO. 34.

THANKS!

MANY THANKS!

To the good People of Anderson who have for the past month thronged our Store, and in many instances had to wait for a considerable time to get waited on.

IT fully demonstrates that the people are now

awake to their own interest, and are no longer to be carried away by flaming advertisements, in which there is no real merit. In this advanced stage of the mercantile world there is only one sure road to success—that is, always do exactly what you advertise. The individual or firm that

fancies that he or she can fool the general public will be sorely left. They must not advertise to sell goods at cost, and then make an effort to get 25 per cent profit. If they think they can do this they will find out to their grief that they will get sorely left, which fact is demonstrated by the crowds that flock to our Store, while other Stores would remind you of the deserted village.

The way of the transgressor is hard, and notorious. Advertisers must pay the penalty with empty Stores, while we are tired out from waiting on an intelligent public.

Customers entering our Store are treated with the utmost courtesy. They are not treated in the rude manner that they are elsewhere when they enter some of the other would-be first class Stores with a package not bought there. The package is, without their consent, torn open, examined, inquiries made as to the cost of the same, and when truthfully informed as to what was paid for the goods, the person who opens it will sneeringly assert that he could have sold the same article for half the price, when he knows in his heart that he is stating what is false, cowardly and malicious, and such a person will never be pointed out as a genuine type of a South Carolina gentleman, whose loftiest obligation is truth and honor.

I will now leave these gentlemen of questionable mercantile intelligence and integrity, and inform the public what we intend to do for the remaining fifteen days of our Great Sale. We will just simply slaughter everything in the Store, and make a clean sweep, if cutting prices will do it. New York cost not considered. More—almost all the goods must be sold at some price, at 15 to 60 per cent off cost. The fact is, the goods must be sold at some price between now and the first of March, and any offer, in reason, for goods from now until then will be favorably considered. If the buyer does not want a gold dollar for 85c he will be almost sure to make the trip. If you have made up your mind to look around, do so before you come to see us, and be sure and have the money with you.

We have grown tired of waiting on people twice, and they will do us a great favor if they will do all that kind of business before they call to look over our immense stock, and then we will beat all the other Stores so bad you will think the goods must have been stolen.

D. C. FLYNN,
Leader of Low Prices, Bed House, Granite Row.

MY COLLECTING HORSE

WILL TAKE A NEW START ON

JANUARY 1, 1891,

AND if you OWE me anything, and don't want him to come to see you, you can avoid the annoyance by coming to see me FIRST WEEK IN JANUARY, 1891.

My instructions to my Collectors is to make the MONEY, or stay with you until he GETS IT. So don't blame him if he takes your Horse or Cow. I TOLD HIM TO DO IT. My Creditors want what I owe them, and I must have the money from you to pay them off. Your prompt attention will SAVE EXPENSES. This is plain talk, but MEANS BUSINESS.

J. S. FOWLER.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 17 Murray Street, N. Y.

NEW FIRM.

SEEL & ARCHER.

I HAVE associated with me Mr. T. A. ARCHER, well known to you all. We are prepared to do all kinds of work in Sheet Metal, and we respectfully ask you patronage.

We sell Stoves, Tinware, Guns,

Rifles and House Furnishing Goods.

Come and see us, and we will convince you we mean business.

Roofing and Gutting and putting up Heaters a Specialty.

SEEL & ARCHER.

Jan 8, 1891

TEACHERS' COLUMN.

All communications intended for this column should be addressed to C. WARDLAW, School Commissioner, Anderson, S. C.

MEMORY GEMS.

"Life without love! Oh, it would be a world without a sun."

"Love is the weapon which omnipotence reserved to conquer rebel man, when all the rest had failed."

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

The first telegram was sent in May, 1844. The first words sent were, "What has God wrought." The first news was the announcement of Polk's nomination as President. Answered by Mamie Erskine, Ida Hall, Claude Douthitt, Darwin L. Reid, Zessie Rush, Reese Hatcher and J. H. McLain.

The Territories of the United States at present are Alaska, Arizona, Indian, New Mexico, Utah and Oklahoma. Answered by Mamie Erskine.

This is the 6604th of the Julian Period. Answered by Zessie Rush and Reese Hatcher.

The first Steamboat was the Clermont, built by Robert Fulton in 1807, and floated on the Hudson River in September, 1807. Answered by Claude Douthitt, D. L. Reid, Ida Hall and M. W. Strickland.

The Steamship Savannah was the first to cross the Atlantic Ocean in 1819. Answered by D. L. Reid, M. W. Strickland, Ida Hall and Claude Douthitt.

The first Railroad or tramway was built at Quincy, Massachusetts, in 1826, but it was not drawn by steam. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was begun in 1828, and the Hudson & Mohawk Railroad was commenced in 1830. The last named was the first to be constructed under a charter. Its charter was granted in 1826. Consider what has been done in the last fifty years. Answered by Ida Hall, M. W. Strickland and Claude Douthitt.

Old style (O. S.) means before 1752. Answered by Ida Hall, D. L. Reid and M. W. Strickland.

Carolina was named by John Rebanut in 1562, in honor of Charles IX. Answered by D. L. Reid and M. W. Strickland.

Columbia was selected as the Capitol of South Carolina during the term of Governor Moultrie, who was chosen in 1785. Answered by Claude Douthitt, D. L. Reid and Ida Hall.

Anderson County was named for Col. Robert Anderson, who lived in this County, on Seneca River, a few miles west of Anderson. Answered by Zessie Rush.

The first Legislative Assembly elected by the people was in Virginia in 1619. Convened at Jamestown, Virginia, July 30th, 1619. Answered by Ida Hall and M. W. Strickland.

MACIE LEE'S VISIT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The following story comes from one of Prof McElroy's pupils, in Corner Township, Miss Ella Sherard, aged 12 years: Last Summer Macie Lee made a visit to San Francisco to visit her friend, May Foote. This was her first visit there. The next day after she arrived, which was Saturday, they visited an "animal show." It was a grand sight to behold the wonderful animals they had on exhibition. Sunday they went to the Fort and Baptist Church, where a large crowd was assembled to hear Rev. Pechal. His sermon was eloquent, and the singing was grand. The following Monday they left for a few days in the country. While in the country they visited a large gold mine. The mine was very dark, full of the men went round and lighted the lamps, so they could see. Tired of country life, they left for the city. The first thing after they got home was to take a long horse-back ride. While out riding they passed by several fine Churches; also visited the cemetery—saw some handsome monuments erected over the dead. Their next trip was to San Francisco bay—had a jolly time out there. It rained a whole week while Macie Lee was there, but rain did not stop them from roving around. They went through the finest park in San Francisco; saw all kinds of fine flowers. One of May's friends gave Macie Lee a "rainbow party." The girls were making big preparations for it, having their rainbow costumes made. In the midst of their enjoyment a telegram came for Macie Lee, saying to come home that her "poodle dog" was dead, and would be buried the next day at 4 o'clock p. m. in Dogville Cemetery. May Foote went home with Macie Lee to pay her last respects to poor "poodle."

ELLA S. SHERARD, Modestville, S. C.

COAL.

The following was written by Master Jimmie Craig, a member of Class I, Division "C," in Miss Hubbard's "Home School." Jimmie is eight years old: Coal is found in the earth; it is black, bright and combustible. It is used for fuel and making gas. Miners use a shaft in order to get access to the coal. Coal is taken out in buckets drawn by machinery. Coal mines are found in England and the United States.

JIMMIE CRAIG.

This letter was written by little Ines Campbell, a pupil of Prof. J. T. Smith, at Belton. She had been in school only four months at the date of this letter, and did not know her letters when she entered:

DEAR Mr. Teacher—I like you very much since I have been going to you. When I started to school I knew nothing, but I am in second reader and work pretty well. I am getting along very well. Will close, as I have not anything more.

Your loving pupil,
INES CAMPBELL.

Need I beg the children to commit to memory the Gems? Suppose every pupil in the County would recite these Gems every Monday morning, would it not be a good idea?

The School Commissioner appreciates the hearty response the children are making to his offer.

Miss Eloise Campbell, of the Eureka School, has answered correctly all the history questions except one.

Darwin L. Reid is an Anderson County boy now in the Wofford Fitting School, at Spartanburg. We are glad to hear from, and wish him well.

Master Fred Cox, a pupil of Calhoun School, taught by Miss Mary E. Anderson, has sent me answers to the history questions. He is correct in all except two.

The Editors of the INTELLIGENCER propose to supplement the prizes offered by me with a nice book. This is certainly appreciated by me, and no doubt will be by the children.

The teacher, above all, should memorize the second "Memory Gem" above, and apply it in the school room. When love will not conquer the stubborn will the case is well nigh hopeless. Teacher, if you have never before done so, let me entreat you to test the power of love in the school room.

The word influence is said to have been taken from the sight of water flowing on a water-wheel and moving it. Consequently, influence means flowing on. That is, our influence is our words or actions flowing on the life of some one else and moving it, as the water does the wheel, either in the right or wrong direction. Therefore, people should guard well their influence.

The word atonement is simply two words joined together, and at one with the termination ment, which means the state of being at one. Therefore, when Christ made atonement between God and man after the latter had fallen, he only perfected a plan by which God and man might be one.

The word tribulation is from tribulum, a threshing-sledge. Hence, we see the force of the expression in the Bible: "These are they which came out of great tribulation, (threshing) &c." Since we thresh grain in order to separate the chaff, we can see how our Heavenly Father sometimes has to thresh us greatly to separate the wheat from the chaff.

Will not the teachers give the readers of this Column other words not fully appreciated, because not fully understood?

Beautiful Beyond.

Dr. James Hope, looking fixedly before him, just before yielding his breath, murmured,—"Christ! angels! beautiful!—indeed it is so." A few minutes after he said: "I thank God, when he slept in Jesus."

Charles S. Boyd, recovering from a sinking spell, said: "Oh, I saw the gates opening, and all was so beautiful!" Again he said: "The angels are come to take me home." Later, he said: "Just on the boundaries; almost there," and so passed away.

A young Chinese contented, in rapturous tones, when near the end of her way: "Oh, beautiful! beautiful!" as if she caught a glimpse of the glory beyond.

"Heaven is beautiful," were the last words of an aged saint. Adams, the missionary to Gaboon, Africa, broke out with an animated voice, just before dying, saying: "I hear music, beautiful, the sweetest melodies! I see glorious sights! I see heaven! I want no more of earth. Oh! how beautiful!—oh, what wonderful, wonderful views I have!"

L. Ford, for many years previous to her last sickness, had not been in possession of her reason, but just before dying had a lucid interval, and exclaimed: "How beautiful! Everything is beautiful!"

"Beautiful," whispered a young man, when his breath was almost gone. And then, as if seeing visions of glory, he said: "Like a picture in a frame, beautiful! beautiful!"—and so saying, fell asleep.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning's last words were: "It is beautiful." Snodgrass said at the last: "Oh, the glorious throne of God. The beautiful, angelic light of heaven." She also spoke the names of deceased ones gone before. She seemed to see them.

John Harrison, when dying, said to those about him: "Oh, I never saw so much as I do now! Oh, the astonishing, the inconceivable glory of the other world! What discoveries I have made of it this day. Only see the infinite expanse."

A young girl when dying said to her mother, "Do you see those beautiful creatures? I never saw such countenances and such attire."

Senator Foote, at the last, with eyes all full of a celestial radiance, lifted his hands and looked up, exclaiming: "I see it—I see it. The gates are wide open. Beautiful, beautiful!"—and without a movement or a pang immediately expired.

A godly man, just before he died, cried out to his attendant, saying, "Look, look at that bright light yonder! Beautiful! beautiful!"

A Christian woman, when dying, exclaimed, with rapture in her eyes: "This is my mansion, all beautiful and glorious. Beautiful! Oh, yes, far more beautiful than earth can afford."

A little boy, eight years old, two days before his death, raised his eyes to the ceiling as if seeing something which interested him. After contemplating it awhile, he said, "How beautiful you are." Then, stretching out his arms, "Come and take me."

In France there is a Government tax of 2 per cent levied on all bets on races.

The bath tub in the dressing room of Miss Mary Garrett, of Baltimore, cost \$6,000 and is lined with Mexican onyx.

It is the slight cold frequently contracted that finally undermines the system. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the beginning stages and be cured.

WHAT IS MONEY?

And Its Proper Function.

A. Foster Higgins, in Christian Union.

The confusion of ideas prevailing on the subject of money, the irreconcilable character of opinions which are daily uttered by the Solons of the daily press, and the very serious results which the mere utterance of those authoritative views are likely to precipitate, if not really produce, all demand that some plain, intelligent exposition of the character and requirements of true and ideal money be laid before the public.

What is "Money"?

From the exceedingly valued and exhaustive "Century Dictionary" we learn that money is:

(1) Stamped metal that may be given in exchange for commodities stamped by public authority and accepted as a medium of exchange; (2) In a wider sense, any article of value which is generally accepted as a medium of exchange; also, by further extension, (3) something which, although possessing little or no intrinsic value, is recognized and accepted as a substitute for money proper, such as "paper" money; and (4) any circulating medium of exchange.

In order to have a clear sense of these distinctions, let us for a moment look at the expression "intrinsic value." This term simply declares that an article or substance has a "use" for mankind, and hence a demand for it, which gives it a "value." The greater the demand and the smaller the supply, when combined, the higher rises the value. And the reverse is equally true—the greater the supply in excess of demand, the smaller grows the value. Hence, nothing in nature, aside from its usefulness and demand by mankind, has any value whatever.

The question before the public of the United States relates, at the moment, particularly to the first definition of money. It will be seen that the special function of money is to fix values—that is to furnish a medium of absolutely fixed value, wherewith to make an exchange when the relative values of the articles to be exchanged are determined by the parties to the trade. The first and most important characteristic of ideal money is, therefore, a "fixed," non-varying value—a value which, once being determined and accepted, must forever remain unchanged.

The selection of a metal involves also two other considerations: (1) The quality of that metal in existence must be ample to supply all requirements for its use as money, and (2) it must not be in such excess as to render its entire absorption as money to be beyond the real requirements of the world for the largest volume of money at any time. It will be seen that an ideal metal which is difficult of attainment. Every metal which has value in the arts and sciences is to that degree objectionable, inasmuch as increasing demands for that metal for other uses will sooner or later disturb fixed values and compel new adjustment of its monetary standard; and precisely in a similar manner, unless the supply can be constantly increased by man to keep pace with increased population and the swelling tide of the world's necessities and desires, an undue appreciation of that already in existence will take place, to the disturbance of the relations of mankind and positive injustice and injury to the entire class of debtors all over the world.

In order to still further insure this stability of value, the metal selected should have the quality of indestructibility, non-corrosiveness, and be one upon which mere lapse of time could by no operation of natural causes create deterioration. Suppose then, some metal has been selected by general approval as having the most of the desirable qualities of any natural metal, and the weight and fineness of the respective coins fixed and decreed, it is evident that the only means whereby this standard could be established would be to open the mints to its entire and exclusive use for money. In other words, the end to be attained being that it shall not vary below the coin value, all that is produced must be admitted first to the right of coinage. This insures that, whatever other use and demand for that metal exists, it can only be satisfied by a purchase of the metal at a price fully equal to the coin value, and never less. If any limit whatever be placed upon the extent to which the supply may have the right of coinage, then all surplus becomes a commodity to be bought and sold in the market, and varying daily with the fluctuating demands of mankind for its other uses, and hence disturbing all transactions of every nature and creating an intense longing for that element of stability which it would thus be deprived of.

Let us apply these principles. The quantity of money of all kinds now in use in the world may be approximately said as follows:

Gold..... 3,500 millions.
Silver..... 2,500 "
Paper..... 4,000 "

Total.....10,000 millions.

This demonstrates that not only has no one metal been found able at all to fill the requirements of money, but that with even two metals a sum nearly equal to both metals together has been found necessary, and paper money, redeemable in coin, has been injected into use as money. The population of the known civilized world is not less than 1,200,000,000 (twelve hundred millions), so that the entire bulk of money represents an average of 83c per capita. The increase in population of the world is 10 per cent. in ten years, or say, 1 per cent. per annum; therefore, to keep pace with the more increase in numbers requires an annual addition of 110 millions of dollars to the bulk of money. From the best attainable sources, the world's production of gold has fallen from 133 millions in 1870 to 115 millions in '89, and to 100 millions in '90, and has averaged about that since. The consumption of gold in the arts and sciences and dentistry is something enormous, and is placed at not less than 70 millions per annum. If any such sum be possible, it is certain that gold alone is utterly incapable of forming or being established as an ideal or even a true expression of money value on the lowest and least possible basis of calculation.

In the foregoing deductions any investigation will show that every basis errs on the side of moderation. The increase in population in the United States, instead of 1 per cent., exceeds 3 per cent. per annum. The demand for money, in fact the necessity for money, has in reality no relation to numbers of people. Mulhall, in his "Balance Sheet of the World," declares "the Americans use three times as much money as we do, their ratio being 80 per cent. in relation with commerce against 28 per cent. in Great Britain, and 56 per cent. for Europe in general." This does not still express the true relation which creates the demand for money. It would seem that it is the activities of a nation, its actual transactions, which create the demand for and the use of money. Take this Nation, for example; the gigantic transportation and interchange of its productions, estimated by some at 30 and by all not less than 15 thousand millions of dollars per annum, the daily real estate transfers all over this vast Union (in this one city alone amounting to an average of one million of dollars per day), the payment of 20 million of workers, requiring an average of 30 millions per day, and all the multitude of enterprises of this restless mass, has driven us into numberless expedients to supply the place of real money which cannot be created or supplied.

My object, however, is not to attempt to analyze these conditions in detail; it must be demonstrated that any attempt to make gold a sole basis of money value is futile. It will also be apparent that if abundance of gold were at command to be made the sole standard of value, suddenly, by an act of legislation, without giving the world the opportunity and right to exchange its silver for gold at a perfect equality of value heretofore attached to them respectively, and without adopting absolute safeguards that the transition should be accomplished without a disturbance of existing values, would be to perpetrate an outrage on the rights of mankind, and would, in the result, bring about an extreme of retaliation, resulting in a double evil. Such I believe to be the prevalent fermentation of public opinion as to the demonetization of silver. It is now determined by as wise a tribunal as could be devised—men who themselves adopted the act, and would, therefore, naturally defend it to the utmost possibility (the Royal Commission of Great Britain on Gold and Silver)—as follows:

1. That gold has greatly appreciated in value.

2. That it has become scarce.

3. That it is a leading cause of the general depression in trade and industry; and,

4. That the rise in the value of gold, and its scarcity, has been caused by the demonetization of silver and the falling off in the supply of gold.

Such are already the ascertained facts which monetization produced in the decade past. The future of a persistence in this measure is expressed by the same Commission. They say: "It must depend upon the action taken by the various countries where the question of currency is still unsettled. Your Commission on this point would simply remark that if effect should be given to the policy of substituting gold for silver and giving gold the preference, and thus displacing silver from the place it has always occupied, of doing the work of the currency, over at least as large an area as gold, no possible limits could be assigned to the further fall in its value that would inevitably take place." This may be expressed in other words thus: No one can tell to what extent gold will thereby be appreciated, and the prices and values of everything in the world be depressed."

And, let it be remembered, this is what will occur if we attempt to remain on a single gold basis of value.

It has been argued that this effect will not be as disastrous as some say; because it is like water, will find its level, and what is lost in one way is gained in another, etc. This may be so in some instances; it will be so as respects new transactions, but it has a fatal operation on all fixed debts existing at the date of the transition. The debt must be paid in the sole coin used and to the entire sum named. If values of everything the debtor owes reach 25 to 30 per cent., he owing \$1,000 must debt thereafter. The bonds of the United States Government during the war were sold on the basis of gold, at 45 cents per dollar. When that debt matured the Government paid 100 cents gold for values received by it at 45 cents. This was due to a disturbance in the value of established money between the dates of the creation of the debt and its payments. The debts of the world are something the human mind cannot grasp. The debts of the nations are 25,000 millions; of municipalities of the world are probably as much more; of individuals, railroads, and all corporations, as much more; so that it is probable the debts aggregate 75,000 millions. What an effect on the world, therefore, would the arbitrary increasing by legislation of this sum, or any sum that represents the debts, by twenty to thirty per cent.

What resources remain for escape from this dilemma? Clearly, the return to what the world in its wisdom had for centuries adopted—bimetallism. And if silver is to regain its relative value, how clearly does it appear that Free Coinage is the only possible starting point! Without this all surplus production of the metal becomes a commodity; is offered and forced at sale. If the requirements for all other uses than money will not readily absorb this surplus, the price immediately recedes, and constantly fluctuates, as the joint demand for "money" and "otherwise" draws upon it. It certainly appears, from the best statistics, that the quantity of silver which the world's supply affords is not more than enough, after draining the demand and otherwise than for money—i. e., in the arts and sciences—to supply the actual deficiency which gold falls short of in the annual requirement. If this be so, all prophecies of "disaster," "driving out gold," "demonetized gold," etc., are the merest

A Valuable Invention.

Mr. C. A. Christopher, of this city, has perfected, and secured the patents, both in America and Europe, for a railroad grader and street cutter, which he claims will revolutionize railroad building by reducing the cost immensely. It consists of a six horse power traction engine which runs itself and also the cutting knives.

These are made of steel and will cut and load into cars a mass of dirt four feet wide, four feet long and four feet deep every minute.

The dirt is carried up by a system of scoops, and can be dumped into a cart in half a second, doing away entirely with picks and shovels.

It can be turned in any direction, run forward or backward and controlled by the operator as easily as a railroad locomotive. It removes rocks weighing 300 to 500 pounds as easily as dirt, and nothing will stop it except rock that must be blasted.

Mr. Christopher has been working on the machine for nine years, beginning it when he worked as a fireman on the railroad. He says that he has already been offered \$50,000 for the invention and about a third of the stock in a company to manufacture them, but he declined the offer. He believes that there is a million in it.

If it does all that it promises to do his expectations are not unfounded. The machines are sold at \$8,000 each, and he already has orders for three of them, one in Florida and two in Georgia. Mr. Christopher expects to remain in Spartanburg, and the Morgan Iron Works will make the machines as soon as their arrangements can be completed. In the meantime he will have them made here in North Carolina or Pennsylvania. *Spartanburg Herald.*

How to Take Care of Good Shoes.

It is most annoying to a lady, after having paid a first-class price for a pair of shoes, to find it look quite shabby. This is often the case with boots, and she thinks there is nothing left for her but to have them treated with dressing of some sort or other which will brighten them for the time, only to become more unsightly each time it is used upon them. Now, it is affirmed by one who has devoted careful attention to the best care of shoes and boots that all that is necessary when a kid boot is new, and has turned blue, or in any way lost its polish, is to black the discolored parts with common black ink, let it dry and rub off all the superfluous ink with a soft piece of cloth or rag, then take the white of an egg and beat it well up till it is quite thin, but not frothy. This can be put on all over with the finger, but like all dressings, should be used very sparingly, not that it will rub the leather, only that by putting it on thin, as it is transparent, the grain of the leather, which is its beauty, is left visible. This will be found the brightest and cleanest polish that can possibly be got, and dust can be removed with a sort of brush.

One of the principal points in cleaning leather is to well rub off all the dirt before using the dressing, and then to use as little dressing as possible, or none at all, if boots can be made to look well without.

Patent leather is very delicate, more especially when new; in cold weather just a slight pressure will crack it, and for this reason the wearers of it should always put new patent leather boots or shoes before the fire—only for a short time and not too close. This makes the leather very pliant, and prevents it from cracking. When on the foot for the first time patent leather boots should be rubbed to the shape of the foot with the hand; this will block the leather, and it is not so likely to wrinkle and crack in wear. When patent leather boots and shoes are getting dull, white of egg will be found best for them.

Stirring a Stranger.

Down below Natchez, while the boat was running in close to the left hand bank and had stopped her wheels to avoid a big tree floating in an eddy, we saw a native sitting on a stump fishing. He sat bent over, had over his eyes, and there was scarcely a movement to that he was alive. We had a "Smart Aleck" with us on the promenade deck and he had no sooner caught sight of the native than he called to one of the deck hands to toss him up a potato. A peck or more of the tubers were lying around loose near a pile of sacks and ones were quickly tossed up.

"Now see me startle him," said "Smart Aleck," as he tossed his arm for a throw. The distance was only about 100 feet and his aim was so true that the potato landed on the native's head with a dull thud. His motions were so quick that we couldn't agree as to how he did it, but in about three seconds he had dropped his pole, pulled a revolver as long as his arm and fired at Smart Aleck. The bullet bored a hole in his silk hat just above his hair and the young man sank down in a heap and fainted dead away. When we restored him to his senses he carefully felt the top of his head, looked back at the fisherman and absently asked: "Did she explode both boilers or only one?" *New York Sun.*

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, }
LUCAS COUNTY,
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

F. J. CHENEY & Co.,
Toledo, O.

Ad by Druggists, 75c.

Children Enjoy

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative and if the father or mother be constipated or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

—Twenty-nine States have enacted laws restricting the sale of cigarettes.

A Young Men's Christian Association has been established in the city of Jerusalem.

—Ich on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by Hill Bros. Druggists, Anderson.

—Lord Scully, an Englishman, owns 90,000 acres of land in Illinois, and draws thence an annual income of \$200,000. Other foreign landowners run up other enormous to a total of \$22,000,000.

—The merchants of Sturgeon, Mo., have entered into an iron clad agreement to enforce the cash system in that town. "Any" caught selling goods on credit forfeit all his outstanding accounts."

John E. Parsons, the New York lawyer, is said to have received a fee of \$400,000 for legal services in organizing the Sugar Trust. This is believed to be the largest fee ever paid in this country.

—General Longstreet declares that with the defeat of the force bill, sectionalism is dead, and that much of the credit is due the Farmers' Alliance, that first dug the grave in which the bloody shirt was buried. He thinks the fight in 1892 will be waged on financial and economic issues.

—On last Saturday Mr. J. J. Epling, who lives near Upwell in Lexington County, was working in the woods and had with him his little five-year-old son. The wind blew heavily and a large limb of a tree broke loose and fell on the head of the child, crushing in the skull. The child is in a very critical condition.

—According to W. S. Wilcox, Ph. D., in the *Independent* there are more divorces annually granted in the United States than in all the rest of the civilized world together. In